

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, if additional extensions of time are necessary to prevent abandonment of this application, then such extensions of time are hereby petitioned under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a), and any fees required therefor (including fees for net addition of claims) are hereby authorized to be charged to our Deposit Account No. 19-0036..

***In the Specification:***

*Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 7 with the following paragraph:*

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This application is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 09/016,361, filed January 30, 1998, which is incorporated herein by reference; and is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 09/098,584, filed June 17, 1998; and is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 09/017,735, filed February 3, 1998; and is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 08/589,108, filed January 23, 1996; and is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 08/205,713, filed March 4, 1994; and is a continuation-in-part of 08/821,739, filed March 20, 1997; and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Appl. No. 60/141,422, filed June 29, 1999; and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Appl. No. 60/170,448, filed December 13, 1999; said 08/205,713 is a continuation-in-part of 08/159,184, filed November 29, 1993, abandoned; which is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 08/073,205, filed June 4, 1993, abandoned; which is a continuation-in-part of Appl. No. 08/027,146, filed March 5, 1993, abandoned; said 08/821,739 claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Appl. No. 60/013,833, filed March 21, 1996; and said 08/821,739 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/589,107, filed

January 23, 1996, abandoned; and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/451,913, filed May 26, 1995, abandoned; and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/347,610, filed December 1, 1994; and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/186,266, filed January 25, 1994, U.S. Patent No. 5,662,907; and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/159,339, filed November 29, 1993, U.S. Patent No. 6,037,135; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/103,396, filed August 6, 1993, abandoned; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Appl. No. 08/027,746, filed March 5, 1993, abandoned; said 09/016,361 claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Appl. No. 60/036,696, filed January 31, 1997, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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*Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 20 with the following paragraph:*

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Figure 1 depicts that PADRE® promotes antigen specific T cell responses from human PBMC. In Figure 1, PBMC from three healthy donors (donors 431, 397, and 344) were stimulated *in vitro*. In brief, Ficoll-Paque® (Pharmacia LKB) purified PBMC were plated at  $4 \times 10^6$  cells/well in a 24-well tissue culture plate (Costar). The peptides were added at a final concentration of 10 µg/ml and incubated at 37°C for 4 days. Recombinant interleukin-2 was added at a final concentration of 10 ng/ml and the cultures were fed every three days with fresh media and cytokine. Two additional stimulations of the T cells with antigen were performed on approximately days 14 and 28. The T cells ( $3 \times 10^5$  cells/well) were restimulated with 10 µg/ml peptide using irradiated (7500 rads) autologous PBMC cells. T cell proliferative responses were determined using a <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine incorporation assay.

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D2

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 59, line 6 with the following paragraph:

① Since HLA-A2 is a species restricted molecule, the binding and functional activities of the A2 vaccine epitopes were measured *in vitro* using human molecules and cells. CTL epitopes were identified that demonstrated high or intermediate HLA-A2 binding affinity ( $IC_{50}$  of  $\leq 500$  nM). These epitopes also bound to at least one additional member of the HLA-A2 supertype family with an  $IC_{50} \leq 500$  nM. Each epitope stimulated the *in vitro* induction of a specific human CTL that recognized and lysed peptide-pulsed target cells and tumor cell lines expressing the relevant TAA. A PADRE<sup>®</sup> molecule is optionally included in the vaccine to promote the induction of long lasting CTL responses (Alexander *et al.*, *Immunologic Research*, In Press.).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 61, line 30 with the following paragraph:

② A particularly preferred PADRE<sup>®</sup> molecule is a synthetic peptide, aKXVAAWTLKAAa (a = D-alanine, X = cyclohexylalanine) (SEQ ID NO:58), containing non-natural amino acids, specifically engineered to maximize both HLA-DR binding capacity and induction of T cell immune responses.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 62, line 1 with the following paragraph:

③ Alternative preferred PADRE<sup>®</sup> molecules are the peptides, aKFVAAWTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:59), aKYVAAWTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:60), aKFVAAWTLKAAa (SEQ ID

NO:61), aKXVAAAYTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:62), aKYVAAAYTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:63),  
aKFVAAHTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:64), aKXVAAHTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:65),  
aKYVAAHTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:66), aKFVAAANTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:67),  
aKXVAAANTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:68), aKYVAAANTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:69),  
AKXVAAWTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:30), AKFVAAWTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:31),  
AKYVAAWTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:32), AKFVAAAYTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:33),  
AKXVAAAYTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:34), AKYVAAAYTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:35),  
AKFVAAHTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:36), AKXVAAHTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:37),  
AKYVAAHTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:38), AKFVAAANTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:39),  
AKXVAAANTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:40), AKYVAAANTLKAAA (SEQ ID NO:41) (a = D-  
alanine, X = cyclohexylalanine).

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*Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 62, line 11 with the following  
paragraph:*

In a presently preferred embodiment, the PADRE<sup>®</sup> peptide is amidated. For  
example, a particularly preferred amidated embodiment of a PADRE<sup>®</sup> molecule is  
conventionally written aKXVAAWTLKAAa-NH<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO:70).

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*Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 62, line 14 with the following  
paragraph:*

Competitive inhibition assays with purified HLA-DR molecules demonstrated that  
the PADRE<sup>®</sup> molecule aKXVAAWTLKAAa-NH<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO:70) binds with high or  
intermediate affinity (IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 1,000 nM) to 15 out of 16 of the most prevalent HLA-DR

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molecules ((Kawashima *et al.*, *Human Immunology* 59:1-14 (1998); Alexander *et al.*, *Immunity* 1:751-761 (1994)). A comparison of the DR binding capacity of PADRE® and tetanus toxoid (TT) peptide 830-843, a "universal" epitope has been published (Panina-Bordignon *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunology* 19:2237-2242 (1989)). The TT 830-843 peptide bound to only seven of 16 DR molecules tested, while PADRE® bound 15 of 16. At least 1 of the 15 DR molecules that bind PADRE® is predicted to be present in >95% of all humans. Therefore, this PADRE® molecule is anticipated to induce an HTL response in virtually all patients, despite the extensive polymorphism of HLA-DR molecules in the human population.

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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 62, line 26 with the following paragraph:

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②8

PADRE® has been specifically engineered for optimal immunogenicity for human T cells. Representative data from *in vitro* primary immunizations of normal human T cells with TT 830-843 antigen and the PADRE® molecule aKXVAAWTLKAAa-NH<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO:70) are shown in Figure 1. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from three normal donors were stimulated with the peptides *in vitro*. Following the third round of stimulation, it was observed that PADRE® generated significant primary T cell responses for all three donors as measured in a standard T cell proliferation assay. With the PADRE® peptide, the 10,000 cpm proliferation level was generally reached with 10 to 100 ng/ml of antigen. In contrast, TT 830-843 antigen generated responses for only 2 out of 3 of the individuals tested. Responses approaching the 10,000 cpm range were reached with about

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10,000 ng/ml of antigen. In this respect, it was noted that PADRE® was, on a molar basis, about 100-fold more potent than TT 830-843 antigen for activation of T cell responses.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 63, line 5 with the following paragraph:

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Early data from a phase I/II investigator-sponsored trial, conducted at the University of Leiden (C.J.M. Melief), support the principle that the PADRE® molecule aKXVAAWTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO:58), possibly the amidated aKXVAAWTLKAAa-NH<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO:70), is highly immunogenic in humans (Ressing *et al.*, *Detection of immune responses to helper peptide, but not to viral CTL epitopes, following peptide vaccination of immunocompromised patients with recurrent cervical carcinoma*. Submitted (1999)). In this trial, a PADRE® molecule was co-emulsified with various human papilloma virus (HPV)-derived CTL epitopes and was injected into patients with recurrent or residual cervical carcinoma. However, because of the late stage of carcinoma with the study patients, it was expected that these patients were immunocompromised. The patients' immunocompromised status was demonstrated by their low frequency of influenza virus-specific CTL, reduced levels of CD3 expression, and low incidence of proliferative recall responses after *in vitro* stimulation with conventional antigens. Thus, no efficacy was anticipated in the University of Leiden trial, rather the goal of that trial was essentially to evaluate safety. Safety was, in fact, demonstrated. In addition to a favorable safety profile, PADRE® T cell reactivity was detected in four of 12 patients (Figure 2) in spite of the reduced immune competence of these patients.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 72, line 4 with the following paragraph:*

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Two peptides that stimulate HLA class II are also used in accordance with the invention. For instance, a pan-DR-binding epitope peptide having the formula: aKXVAAZTLKAAa, where "X" is either cyclohexylalanine, phenylalanine, or tyrosine; "Z" is either tryptophan, tyrosine, histidine or asparagine; and "a" is either D-alanine or L-alanine (SEQ ID NO:29), has been found to bind to most HLA-DR alleles, and to stimulate the response of T helper lymphocytes from most individuals, regardless of their HLA type. Two particularly preferred PADRE<sup>®</sup> molecules are the peptides, aKFVAA<sup>16</sup>YTLKAAa-NH<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO:71) and aKXVAA<sup>17</sup>H<sup>18</sup>TLKAAa-NH<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO:72) (a = D-alanine, X = cyclohexylalanine), the latter containing a non-natural amino acid, specifically engineered to maximize both HLA-DR binding capacity and induction of T cell immune responses.

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*Please cancel the existing Sequence Listing for the above-identified application, replace it with the substitute Sequence Listing appended hereto, and insert the same at the end of the application.*